

**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**  
FIELD MEDICAL TRAINING BATTALION  
CAMP LEJEUNE, NC 28542-0042

FMSO 103

**MARINE CORPS LEADERSHIP**

**TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

- (1) Without the aid of references, describe Marine Corps leadership without omitting key components. (HSS-MCCS-2027)
- (2) Without the aid of references, describe the Code of Conduct without omitting key components. (HSS-MCCS-2028)
- (3) Without the aid of references, describe your rights as a Prisoner of War (POW) without omitting key components. (HSS-MCCS-2029)
- (4) Without the aid of references, describe your obligations as a Prisoner of War (POW) without omitting key components. (HSS-MCCS-2030)

**ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- (1) Without the aid of references, given a description or list, identify Marine Corps leadership traits within 80% accuracy, in accordance with MCRP 6-11B. (HSS-MCCS-2027a)
- (2) Without the aid of references, given a description or list, identify Marine Corps leadership principles within 80% accuracy, in accordance with MCRP 6-11B. (HSS-MCCS-2027b)
- (3) Without the aid of reference and in writing, identify the origin of the Code of Conduct within 80% accuracy and in accordance with NAVMC 2681. (HSS-MCCS-2028a)
- (4) Without the aid of reference and in writing, identify the six articles of the Code of Conduct within 80% accuracy and in accordance with NAVMC 2681. (HSS-MCCS-2028b)
- (5) Without the aid of reference and in writing, identify the origin of POW rights within 80% accuracy and in accordance with MCRP 5-12.1A. (HSS-MCCS-2029a)
- (6) Without the aid of reference and in writing, identify the 12 rights of POW's within 80% accuracy and in accordance with MCRP 5-12.1A. (HSS-MCCS-2029b)

(7) Without the aid of reference and in writing, identify the rules and regulations POW's must abide by within 80% accuracy and in accordance with MCRP 5-12.1A. (HSS-MCCS-2030c)

## **INTRODUCTION**

“Leadership is intangible, hard to measure and difficult to describe. Its quality would seem to stem from many factors. But certainly they must include a measure of inherent ability to control and direct, self-confidence based on expert knowledge, initiative, loyalty, pride and sense of responsibility. Inherent ability cannot be instilled, but that which is latent or dormant can be developed. Other ingredients can be acquired. They are not easily learned. But leaders can be and are made.”

General C. B. Cates, 19th Commandant of the Marine Corps



**Lt. Gen. Lewis “Chesty” Puller**

Even though Chesty didn't experience the war in Europe, he saw plenty of action during World War II and the Korean War. Steadily, as the war progressed, he worked his way up the ranks proving his outstanding leadership qualities. He received a direct commission and he began collecting awards for valor. By the time he retired from the Corps in 1951, he had earned more awards than any Marine in history; five Navy Crosses, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, two Legions of Merit with “V” device, the Bronze star with “V” device, the Bronze Star, the Air Medal and the Purple Heart.

## 1. FOURTEEN LEADERSHIP TRAITS

a. The traits and principles of leadership are the basic fundamentals that Marines use to develop their own leadership abilities and that of their subordinates. There are fourteen (14) leadership traits. The fourteen leadership traits can be remembered with the acronym **JJ-DIDTIEBUCKLE**:

### (1) Justice

(a) Definition - Giving reward and punishment according to the merits of the case in question. The ability to administer a system of rewards and punishments impartially and consistently.

(b) Significance - The quality of displaying fairness and impartiality is critical in order to gain the trust and respect of subordinates and maintains discipline and unit cohesion, particularly in the exercise of responsibility.

(c) Example - Fair appointment of tasks by a squad leader during field day.

### (2) Judgment

(a) Definition - The ability to weigh facts and possible courses of action in order to make sound decisions.

(b) Significance - Sound judgment allows a leader to make appropriate decisions in the guidance and training of his/her Marines and the employment of his/her unit. A Marine who exercises good judgment weighs pros and cons accordingly when making appropriate decisions.

(c) Example - A Marine properly apportions his/her liberty time in order to relax as well as to study.

### (3) Dependability

(a) Definition - The certainty of proper performance of duty.

(b) Significance - The quality that permits a senior to assign a task to a junior with the understanding that it will be accomplished with minimum supervision.

(c) Example - The squad leader ensures that his/her squad falls out in the proper uniform without having been told to by the platoon sergeant.

### (4) Initiative

(a) Definition - Taking action in the absence of orders.

(b) Significance - Since an NCO often works without close supervision; emphasis is placed on being a self-starter. Initiative is a founding principle of Marine Corps Warfighting philosophy.

(c) Example - In the unexplained absence of the platoon sergeant, an NCO takes charge of the platoon and carries out the training schedule.

(5) **Decisiveness**

(a) Definition - Ability to make decisions promptly and to announce them in a clear, forceful manner.

(b) Significance - The quality of character which guides a person to accumulate all available facts in a circumstance, weigh the facts, choose and announce an alternative which seems best. It is often better that a decision be made promptly than a potentially better one be made at the expense of more time.

(c) Example - A leader, who sees a potentially dangerous situation developing, immediately takes action to prevent injury from occurring.

(6) **Tact**

(a) Definition - The ability to deal with others in a manner that will maintain good relations and avoid offense. More simply stated, tact is the ability to say and do the right thing at the right time.

(b) Significance - The quality of consistently treating peers, seniors, and subordinates with respect and courtesy is a sign of maturity. Tact allows commands, guidance, and opinions to be expressed in a constructive and beneficial manner. This deference must be extended under all conditions regardless of true feelings.

(c) Example - A Marine discreetly points out a mistake in drill to a NCO by waiting until after the unit has been dismissed and privately asking which of the two methods are correct.

(7) **Integrity**

(a) Definition - Uprightness of character and soundness of moral principles. The quality of truthfulness and honesty.

(b) Significance - A Marine's word is his/her bond. Nothing less than complete honesty in all of your dealings with subordinates, peers, and superiors is acceptable.

(c) Example - A Marine who uses the correct technique on the obstacle course, even when he/she cannot be seen by the evaluator.

(8) **Enthusiasm**

(a) **Definition** - The display of sincere interest and exuberance in the performance of duty.

(b) **Significance** - Displaying interest in a task, and an optimism that it can be successfully completed, greatly enhances the likelihood that the task will be successfully completed.

(c) **Example** - A Marine who leads a chant or offers to help carry a load that is giving someone great difficulty while on a hike despite being physically tired, he encourages his fellow Marines to persevere.

(9) **Bearing**

(a) **Definition** - Creating a favorable impression in carriage, appearance, and personal conduct at all times.

(b) **Significance** - The ability to look, talk, and act like a leader whether or not these manifestations indicate one's true feelings.

(c) **Example** - Wearing clean, pressed uniforms, and shining boots and brass. Avoiding profane and vulgar language. Keeping a trim, fit appearance.

(10) **Unselfishness**

(a) **Definition** - Avoidance of providing for one's own comfort and personal advancement at the expense of others.

(b) **Significance** - The quality of looking out for the needs of your subordinates before your own is the essence of leadership. This quality is not to be confused with putting these matters ahead of the accomplishment of the mission.

(c) **Example** - An NCO ensures all members of his unit have eaten before he does, or if water is scarce, he will share what he has and ensure that others do the same.

(11) **Courage**

(a) **Definition** - Courage is a mental quality that recognizes fear of danger or criticism, but enables a Marine to proceed in the face of danger with calmness and firmness.

(b) **Significance** - Knowing and standing for what is right, even in the face of popular disfavor. The business of fighting and winning wars is a dangerous one; the importance of courage on the battlefield is obvious.

(c) Example - Accepting criticism for making subordinates field day for an extra hour to get the job done correctly.

(12) **Knowledge**

(a) Definition - Understanding of a science or an art. The range of one's information, including professional knowledge and understanding of your Marines.

(b) Significance - The gaining and retention of current developments in military and naval science and world affairs is important for your growth and development.

(c) Example - The Marine who not only knows how to maintain and operate his assigned weapon, but also knows how to use the other weapons and equipment in the unit.

(13) **Loyalty**

(a) Definition - The quality of faithfulness to country, Corps, unit, seniors, subordinates and peers.

(b) Significance - The motto of our Corps is *Semper Fidelis*, Always Faithful. You owe unswerving loyalty up and down the chain of command.

(c) Example - A Marine displaying enthusiasm in carrying out an order of a senior, though he may privately disagree with it.

(14) **Endurance**

(a) Definition - The mental and physical stamina measured by the ability to withstand pain, fatigue, stress, and hardship.

(b) Significance - The quality of withstanding pain during a conditioning hike in order to improve stamina is crucial in the development of leadership. Leaders are responsible for leading their units in physical endeavors and for motivating them as well.

(c) Example - A Marine keeping up on a 10-mile forced march even though he/she has blisters on both feet.

## 2. **MARINE CORPS 11 LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES**

### a. **Know Yourself and Seek Self Improvement**

(1) This principle of leadership should be developed by the use of leadership traits. Evaluate yourself by using the leadership traits and determine your strengths and weaknesses.

(2) You can improve yourself in many ways. To develop the technique of this principle:

(a) Make an honest evaluation of yourself to determine your strong and weak personal qualities.

(b) Seek the honest opinions of your friends or superiors.

(c) Learn by studying the causes for the success and failures of others.

(d) Develop a genuine interest in people.

(e) Master the art of effective writing and speech.

(f) Have a definite plan to achieve your goal.

### b. **Be Technically And Tactically Proficient**

(1) A person who knows their job thoroughly and possesses a wide field of knowledge. Before you can lead, you must be able to do the job. Tactical and technical competence can be learned from books and from on the job training. To develop this leadership principle of being technically and tactically proficient, you should:

(a) Know what is expected of you then expend time and energy on becoming proficient at those things.

(b) Form an attitude early on of seeking to learn more than is necessary.

(c) Observe and study the actions of capable leaders.

(d) Spend time with those people who are recognized as technically and tactically proficient at those things.

(e) Prepare yourself for the job of the leader at the next higher rank.

(f) Seek feedback from superiors, peers and subordinates.

### c. **Know Your People And Look Out For Their Welfare**

(1) This is one of the most important of the leadership principles. A leader must make a conscientious effort to observe his Marines and how they react to different situations. A Marine who is nervous and lacks self-confidence should never be put in a situation where an important decision must be made. This knowledge will enable you as the leader to determine when close supervision is required.

(2) To put this principle into practice successfully, you should:

- (a) Put your Marines' welfare before your own.
- (b) Be approachable.
- (c) Encourage individual development.
- (d) Know your unit's mental attitude; keep in touch with their thoughts.
- (e) Ensure fair and equal distribution of rewards.
- (f) Provide sufficient recreational time and insist on participation.

d. **Keep Your Personnel Informed**

(1) Marines by nature are inquisitive. To promote efficiency and morale, a leader should inform the Marines in his unit of all happenings and give reasons why things are to be done. This is accomplished only if time and security permits. Informing your Marines of the situation makes them feel that they are a part of the team and not just a cog in a wheel. Informed Marines perform better.

(2) The key to giving out information is to be sure that the Marines have enough information to do their job intelligently and to inspire their initiative, enthusiasm, loyalty, and convictions.

(3) Techniques to apply this principle are:

- (a) Whenever possible, explain why tasks must be done and the plan to accomplish a task.
- (b) Be alert to detect the spread of rumors. Stop rumors by replacing them with the truth.
- (c) Build morale and esprit de corps by publicizing information concerning successes of your unit.
- (d) Keep your unit informed about current legislation and regulations affecting their pay, promotion, privileges, and other benefits.



e. **Set The Example**

(1) A leader who shows professional competence, courage and integrity sets high personal standards for himself before he can rightfully demand it from others. Your appearance, attitude, physical fitness and personal example are all on display daily for the Marines and Sailors in your unit. Remember, your Marines and Sailors reflect your image!

(2) Techniques for setting the example are to:

(a) Show your subordinates that you are willing to do the same things you ask them to do.

(b) Maintain an optimistic outlook.

(c) Conduct yourself so that your personal habits are not open to criticism.

(d) Avoid showing favoritism to any subordinate.

(e) Delegate authority and avoid over supervision, in order to develop leadership among subordinates.

(f) Leadership is taught by example.

f. **Ensure That The Task Is Understood, Supervised, and Accomplished**

(1) Leaders must give clear, concise orders that cannot be misunderstood, and then by close supervision, ensure that these orders are properly executed. Before you can expect your men to perform, they must know what is expected of them.

(2) The most important part of this principle is the accomplishment of the mission. In order to develop this principle you should:

(a) Issue every order as if it were your own.

(b) Use the established chain of command.

(c) Encourage subordinates to ask questions concerning any point in your orders or directives they do not understand.

(d) Question subordinates to determine if there is any doubt or misunderstanding in regard to the task to be accomplished.

(e) Supervise the execution of your orders.

(f) Exercise care and thought in supervision. Over supervision will hurt initiative and create resentment; under supervision will not get the job done.

g. **Train Your Marines And Sailors As A Team**

(1) Teamwork is the key to successful operations. Teamwork is essential from the smallest unit to the entire Marine Corps. As a leader, you must insist on teamwork from your Marines. Train, play and operate as a team. Be sure that each Marine knows his/her position and responsibilities within the team framework.

(2) To develop the techniques of this principle you should:

(a) Stay sharp by continuously studying and training.

(b) Encourage unit participation in recreational and military events.

(c) Do not publicly blame an individual for the team's failure or praise just an individual for the team's success.

(d) Ensure that training is meaningful, and that the purpose is clear to all members of the command.

(e) Train your team based on realistic conditions.

(f) Insist that every person understands the functions of the other members of the team and the function of the team as part of the unit.

h. **Make Sound And Timely Decisions**

(1) The leader must be able to rapidly estimate a situation and make a sound decision based on that estimation. Hesitation or a reluctance to make a decision leads subordinates to lose confidence in your abilities as a leader. Loss of confidence in turn creates confusion and hesitation within the unit.

(2) Techniques to develop this principle include:

(a) Developing a logical and orderly thought process by practicing objective estimates of the situation.

(b) When time and situation permit planning for every possible event that can reasonably be foreseen.

(c) Considering the advice and suggestions of your subordinates before making decisions.

(d) Considering the effects of your decisions on all members of your unit.

**i. Develop A Sense Of Responsibility Among Your Subordinates**

(1) Another way to show your Marines you are interested in their welfare is to give them the opportunity for professional development. Assigning tasks and delegating authority promotes mutual confidence and respect between leader and subordinates. It also encourages subordinates to exercise initiative and to give wholehearted cooperation in accomplishment of unit tasks. When you properly delegate authority, you demonstrate faith in your Marines and increase authority, and increase their desire for greater responsibilities.

(2) To develop this principle you should:

(a) Operate through the chain of command.

(b) Provide clear, well thought out directions.

(c) Give your subordinates frequent opportunities to perform duties normally performed by senior personnel.

(d) Be quick to recognize your subordinates' accomplishments when they demonstrate initiative and resourcefulness.

(e) Correct errors in judgment and initiative in a way that will encourage the individual to try harder.

(f) Give advice and assistance freely when your subordinates request it.

(g) Resist the urge to micromanage.

(h) Be prompt and fair in backing subordinates.

(i) Accept responsibility willingly and insist that your subordinates live by the same standard.

**j. Employ Your Command Within its Capabilities**

(1) A leader must have a thorough knowledge of the tactical and technical capabilities of the command. Successful completion of a task depends upon how well you know your unit's capabilities. If the task assigned is one that your unit has not been trained to do, failure is very likely to occur. Failures lower your unit's morale and self esteem. Seek out challenging tasks for your unit, but be sure that your unit is prepared for and has the ability to successfully complete the mission.

(2) Techniques for development of this principle are to:

(a) Avoid volunteering your unit for tasks that are beyond their capabilities.

- (b) Be sure that tasks assigned to subordinates are reasonable.
- (c) Assign tasks equally among your subordinates.
- (d) Use the full capabilities of your unit before requesting assistance.

k. **Seek Responsibilities And Take Responsibility**

(1) For professional development, you must actively seek out challenging assignments. You must use initiative and sound judgment when trying to accomplish jobs that are required by your grade. Seeking responsibilities also means that you take responsibility for your actions. Regardless of the actions of your subordinates, the responsibility for decisions and their application falls on you.

(2) Techniques in developing this principle are to:

(a) Learn the duties of your immediate senior, and be prepared to accept the responsibilities of these duties.

(b) Seek a variety of leadership positions that will give you experience in accepting responsibility in different fields.

(c) Take every opportunity that offers increased responsibility.

(d) Perform every task, no matter whether it is top secret or seemingly trivial, to the best of your ability.

(e) Stand up for what you think is right. Have courage in your convictions.

(f) Carefully evaluate a subordinate's failure before taking action against that subordinate.

(g) In the absence of orders, take the initiative to perform the actions you believe your senior would direct you to perform if present.

3. **ORIGIN OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT.**

The Code of Conduct for members of the Armed Forces of the United States was first promulgated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower Aug. 17, 1955. The code, including its basic philosophy, was reaffirmed on July 8, 1964 in DoD Directive No. 1300.7. In March 1988, President Ronald Reagan issued Executive Order 12633, amending the code with language that is gender-neutral. The code, although first expressed in written form in 1955, is based on time honored concepts and traditions that date back to the days of the American Revolution.

a. Purpose. The Code is not intended to provide guidance on every aspect of military life. For that purpose there are military regulations, rules of military courtesy, and established customs

and traditions. The Code of Conduct is in no way connected with the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). The UCMJ has punitive powers, the Code of Conduct does not.

#### 4. ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).

The six articles of the Code can be divided into three categories. Articles I, II, and VI are general statements of dedication to country and freedom. Conduct on the battlefield is the subject of Article II. Articles III, IV and V concern conduct as a prisoner of war (POW). The Code of Conduct as related to Medical Personnel and/or Chaplains is as follows:

**a. Article I - I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.**

Medical personnel who are exclusively engaged in medical service and chaplains who fall into the hands of the enemy are considered “retained personnel” not POWs. This allows some flexibility to perform their job but, does not relieve them of their obligation to abide by the CoC. They are still held accountable for their actions.

**b. Article II - I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.**

There is no additional flexibility for medical personnel or chaplains and they are still are subject to lawful capture. They may only resort to arms in self-defense or in defense of their charges attacked in violation of the Geneva Convention. They must refrain from aggressive action and may not use force to prevent their capture or that of their unit. On the other hand, it is perfectly legitimate for a medical unit to withdraw in the face of the enemy.

**c. Article III - If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and to aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.**

Since medical personnel and chaplains are “retained personnel” and not considered POWs, the terms of the Geneva Conventions require the enemy to allow them to continue to perform their medical and religious duties for the benefit of the POWs and they must take every opportunity to do so.

If the captor permits the performance of these professional functions for the POW community, then special latitude is authorized under the CoC in regards to escape. As individuals, medical personnel and chaplains do not have a duty to escape or to actively aid others in escaping as long as they are being treated as “retained personnel.” Although, history shows that this is rarely the case and medical personnel and chaplains must be prepared to be treated as other POWs.

**d. Article IV - If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.**

Medical personnel shall not assume command over nonmedical personnel and chaplains will not assume command over military personnel of any branch.

**e. Article V - When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.**

The requirement for medical and chaplain personnel to communicate with a captor in connection with their professional responsibilities is subject to certain restraints. For example, when questioned, a POW is only to provide name, rank, service number, and date of birth. Also, a POW must resist, avoid, or evade, even when physically and mentally coerced, all enemy efforts to secure statements or actions that may further the enemy's cause.

**f. Article VI - I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.**

All members of the Armed Forces, including medical personnel and chaplains, are responsible for their action at all times and they must fulfill their responsibilities and survive captivity with honor. Failure to abide by these requirements could possibly subject a service member to disposition under the UCMJ.

## **5. ORIGIN OF POW RIGHTS.**

a. The 1949 Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims have been ratified by the United States and came into force for this country on 2 February 1956. Each of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and each of the Geneva Conventions of 1864, 1906, and 1929 will, of course, continue in force as between the United States and such of the other parties to the respective conventions as have not yet ratified or adhered to the later, superseding convention(s) governing the same subject matter.

b. Moreover, even though States may not be parties to, or strictly bound by, the 1907 Hague Conventions and the 1929 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, the general principles of these conventions have been held declaratory of the customary law of war to which all States are subject. For this reason, the United States has adopted the policy of observing and enforcing the terms of these conventions.

(1) Purpose of POW rights. Is inspired by the desire to diminish the evils of war by:

(a) Protecting both combatants and noncombatants from unnecessary suffering.

(b) Safeguarding certain fundamental human rights of persons who fall into the hands of the enemy, particularly prisoners of war, the wounded and sick, and civilians.

(c) Facilitating the restoration of peace.

POW rights stem from the Laws of War as outlined in the Geneva Conventions.

c. The nine principles of the law of war are:

- (1) Fight only enemy combatants.
- (2) Do not harm enemies who surrender: disarm them and turn them over to your superior.
- (3) Do not kill or torture prisoners.
- (4) Collect and care for the wounded, whether friend or foe.
- (5) Do not attack medical personnel, facilities, or equipment.
- (6) Do not destroy more than the mission requires.
- (7) Treat all civilians humanely.
- (8) Do not steal; respect private property and possessions.
- (9) Do your best to prevent violations of the law of war; report all violations to your superiors, a military lawyer, a chaplain, or provost marshal.

## 6. THE 12 RIGHTS OF POW'S.

a. The right to receive sanitary, protective housing and clothing.

(1) Prisoners of war shall be quartered under conditions as favorable as those for the forces of the Detaining Power who are billeted in the same area. The said conditions shall make allowance for the habits and customs of the prisoners and shall in no case be prejudicial to their health.

(2) Clothing, underwear, and footwear shall be supplied to POWs in sufficient quantities by the Detaining Power which shall make allowance for the climate of the region where the prisoners are detained.

b. The right to receive a sufficient amount of food to sustain good health.

(1) The basic daily food rations shall be sufficient in quantity, quality, and variety to keep POWs in good health and prevent loss of weight or the development of nutritional deficiencies. Account shall also be taken of the habitual diet of the prisoners. The

(2) Detaining Power shall supply working POWs with such additional rations necessary for the labor on which they are employed.

(3) Sufficient drinking water shall be supplied to POWs. The use of tobacco shall be permitted. Prisoners of war shall be associated with the preparation of their meals; they may be employed for that purpose in the kitchens. Furthermore, they shall be given the means of preparing themselves the additional food in their possession. Adequate premises shall be provided for messing. Collective disciplinary measures affecting food are prohibited.

c. **The right to receive adequate medical care.**

(1) Every camp shall have an adequate infirmary where POWs may have the attention they require as well as appropriate diet. Isolation wards shall, if necessary, be set aside for cases of contagious or mental disease. Prisoners of war suffering from serious disease or whose condition necessitates special treatment, a surgical operation, or hospital care must be admitted to any military or civilian medical unit where such treatment can be given, even if their repatriation is contemplated in the near future. Special facilities shall be afforded for the care to be given to the disabled, in particular to the blind, and for their rehabilitation pending repatriation.

(2) Prisoners of war shall have the attention, preferably, of medical personnel of the power on which they depend and, if possible, of their nationality. Prisoners of war may not be prevented from presenting themselves to the medical authorities for examination. The detaining authorities shall, upon request, issue to every prisoner who has undergone treatment, an official certificate indicating the nature of his or her illness or injury and the duration and kind of treatment received. A duplicate of this certificate shall be forwarded to the Central Prisoners of War Agency. The costs of treatment, including those of any apparatus necessary for the maintenance of POWs in good health, particularly dentures and other artificial appliances and spectacles shall be borne by the Detaining Power.

(3) Medical inspections of POWs shall be held at least once a month. They shall include the checking and the recording of the weight of each POW. Their purpose shall be, in particular, to supervise the general state of health, nutrition, and cleanliness of prisoners and detect contagious diseases, especially tuberculosis, malaria, and venereal disease. For this purpose, the most efficient methods available shall be employed, e.g., periodic mass miniature radiography for the early detection of tuberculosis.

d. **The right to receive necessary facilities for proper** hygiene. Prisoners of war may be interned only in premises located on land and affording every guarantee of hygiene and healthfulness. Except in particular cases, which are justified by the interest of the prisoners themselves, they shall not be interned in penitentiaries. Prisoners of war interned in unhealthy areas, or where the climate is injurious for them, shall be removed as soon as possible to a more favorable climate.

e. **The right to practice religious faith.** Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete latitude in the exercise of their religious duties, including attendance at the service of their faith on condition



that they comply with the disciplinary routine prescribed by the military authorities. Adequate premises shall be provided where religious services may be held.

f. **The right to keep personal property except weapons, military equipment, and military documents.**

(1) All effects and articles of personal use except arms, horses, military equipment, and military documents shall remain in the possession of POWs, likewise their metal helmets and gas masks and like articles issued for personal protection. Effects and articles used for their clothing or feeding shall likewise remain in their possession, even if such effects and articles belong to their regulation military equipment. At no time should POWs be without identity documents. The Detaining Power shall supply such documents to POWs who possess none.

(2) Badges of rank and nationality, decorations, and articles having above all a personal or sentimental value may not be taken from POWs. Sums of money carried by POWs may not be taken away from them except by order of an officer, after the amount and particulars of the owner have been recorded in a special register, and an itemized receipt has been given legibly inscribed with the name, rank, and unit of the person issuing the said receipt. Sums in the currency of the Detaining Power of which are changed into such currency at the prisoner's request shall be placed to the prisoner's credit.

g. **The right to send and receive mail.**

(1) Prisoners of war shall be allowed to send and receive letters and cards. If the Detaining Power deems it necessary to limit the number of letters and cards sent by each POW, the said number shall not be less than two letters and four cards monthly, exclusive of the capture cards provided for in Article 70, and conforming as closely as possible to the models annexed to the present convention. Further limitations may be imposed only if the Protecting Power is satisfied that it would be in the interests of the POWs concerned to do so owing to difficulties of translation caused by the Detaining Power's inability to find sufficient qualified linguists to carry out the necessary censorship.

(2) If limitations must be placed on the correspondence addressed to POWs, they may be ordered only by the power on which the prisoners depend, possibly at the request of the Detaining Power. Such letters and cards must be conveyed by the most rapid method at the disposal of the Detaining Power; they may not be delayed or retained for disciplinary reasons. Prisoners of war who have been without news for a long period, are unable to receive news from their next of kin, or given news by the ordinary postal route, as well as those who are at a great distance from their homes shall be permitted to send telegrams, the fees being charged against the POW's accounts with the Detaining Power or paid in the currency at their disposal. They shall likewise benefit by this measure in cases of urgency. As a general rule, the correspondence of POW shall be written in their native language. The parties to the conflict may allow correspondence in other languages. Sacks containing POW mail must be securely sealed and labeled so as clearly to indicate their contents, and must be addressed to offices of destination.

**h. The right to receive packages containing noncontraband items such as food, clothing, educational, religious, and recreational materials.**

(1) Prisoners of war shall be allowed to receive, by post or by any other means, individual parcels or collective shipments containing in particular foodstuffs, clothing, medical supplies, and articles of a religious, educational, or recreational character which may meet their needs; including books, devotional articles, scientific equipment, examination papers, musical instruments, sports outfits, and materials allowing POWs to pursue their studies or their cultural activities.

(2) Such shipments shall in no way free the Detaining Power from the obligations imposed upon it by virtue of the present convention. The only limits which may be placed on these shipments shall be those proposed by the Protecting Power in the interest of the prisoners themselves, by the International Committee of the Red Cross, or any other organization giving assistance to the prisoners, in respect of their own shipments only, on account of exceptional strain on transport or communications.

**i. The right to select a fellow POW to represent you.**

(1) In all places where there are POWs, except in those where there are officers, the prisoners shall freely elect by secret ballot every 6 months, and also in case of vacancies, prisoners' representatives entrusted with representing them before the military authorities, the Protecting Powers, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and any other organization which may assist them. These prisoners' representatives shall be eligible for reelection.

(2) In camps for officers and persons of equivalent status or in mixed camps, the senior officer among the POWs shall be recognized as the camp prisoners' representative. In camps for officers, he or she shall be assisted by one or more advisers chosen by the officers; in mixed camps, his or her assistants shall be chosen from among the POWs who are not officers and shall be elected by them.

(3) Officer POWs of the same nationality shall be stationed in labor camps for POWs to carry out the camp administration duties for which the POWs are responsible. These officers may be elected as prisoners' representatives under the first paragraph of this article. In such a case, the assistants to the prisoners' representatives shall be chosen from among those POWs who are not officers.

(4) Every representative elected must be approved by the Detaining Power before he or she has the right to commence his or her duties. Where the Detaining Power refuses to approve a POW elected by his or her fellow POWs, it must inform the Protecting Power of the reason for such refusal.

(5) In all cases, the prisoners' representative must have the same nationality, language, and customs as the POWs whom he or she represents. Thus, POWs distributed in different sections of a camp, according to their nationality, language or customs shall have for each section their own prisoners' representative in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs.

j. **The right to receive humane treatment.**

(1) Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated. Any unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a POW in its custody is prohibited and will be regarded as a serious breach of the present convention. In particular, no POW may be subjected to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind, which are not justified by the medical, dental, or hospital treatment of the prisoner concerned and carried out in his or her interest.

k. **The right to have a copy of the Geneva Convention and its annexes, including any special agreements, posted where it can be read. The Geneva Convention and its annexes, etc., must be written in the proper language and available upon request.**

(1) Every POW camp shall be put under the immediate authority of a responsible commissioned officer belonging to the regular Armed Forces of the Detaining Power. Such officer shall have in his or her possession a copy of the present convention. He or she shall ensure that its provisions are known to the camp staff and the guard and shall be responsible, under the direction of his government, for its application.

(2) In every camp, the text of the present convention and its annexes and the contents of any special agreement provided for in Article 6, shall be posted, in the prisoners' own language, in places where all may read them. Copies shall be supplied, on request, to the prisoners who cannot have access to the copy which has been posted.

l. **The right to have a copy of all camp regulations, notices, orders, and publications about POW conduct posted where it can be read. Regulations, notices, etc., must be in the proper language for POWs to understand and available upon request.**

(1) Regulations, orders, notices and publications of every kind relating to the conduct of POWs shall be issued to them in a language which they understand. Such regulations, orders, and publications shall be posted in the manner described above and copies shall be handed to the prisoners' representative. Every order and command addressed to POWs individually must likewise be given in a language which they understand.

7. **RESPONSIBILITIES OF A POW.**

a. **Every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only four items of information.**

- (1) Name
- (2) Rank
- (3) Service number (social security number)

(4) Date of birth

If one willfully infringes this rule, they may render themselves liable to a restriction of the privileges accorded to ones rank or status.

b. **Lawful obedience to rules and regulations.**

(1) Obey lawful rules and regulations.

c. **Responsibility to perform paid labor. (As required).**

- (1) Labor that is not military
- (2) Not degrading
- (3) Not dangerous
- (4) Not unhealthy

d. **Responsibility to maintain military discipline, courtesy, and rendering of honors.**

(1) Maintain military discipline in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the armed forces.

(2) Maintain courtesy and honors to all officers regardless of the branch of the service (U.S. or allied nation).

**REFERENCES:**

Marine Corps Manual  
Marine Corps Values: A User's Guide for Discussion Leaders  
Code of the US Fighting Force  
The Law of Land Warfare